SINKING OF CERVERA'S FLEET RECOUNTED BY WITNESSES.

Schley Court of Inquiry Reviews the Naval Battle at Santiago-Wit ness Asserts That Schley's Famous Loop Threatened the Safety of the Texas-The Coaling Problem Is an Important Issue.

NAVAL CHARTS OF THE BATTLE ARE ADMITTEDLY INACCURATE



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER W. H. SCHUETTZE, He entered the navy from St. Louis, served in the Spanish-American War, and will be one of the witnesses at the Schley naval inquiry.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The part played by the battleship Texas in the naval battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, when the Spanish Seet, under Admiral Cervera, was sunk, lowa and Marblehead. Admiral Schley's counsel asked to have the log of the Spanish ship Cristobal Colon presented. "Very day's proceedings in the Schley naval court of inquiry. Of the four witnesses exam-Ined during the day three had been officers on board the Texas during the battle and two of them were new witnesses. These were Commander George C. Heliner, who was navigator on the Texas, and Command-Ales B. Bates, who was the thief eneer on that battleship.

Commander Harber, executive officer and the chief surviving officer of the chip since the death of Captain Philip, was recalled The fourth witness was Captain Seaton der, executive officer on the Massachusetts, and now Governor of the Island

ENDANGERED THE TEXAS.

The testimony several times during the day was somewhat exciting, and it was especially so when Commander Hellner de cribed the battle and the part the Texas had taken in it. He said that when the oklyn made its loop at the beginning of the battle it passed across the Texas's boy at a distance not to exceed 100 to 150 yards, and that, at the command of Captain Philip, the Texas had been brought to a dead

Engineer Bates testified that the sta board engines had been stopped, and said he thought this also had happened to the mander Hellner expressed the o

ion that three miles had been lost by this sever, and that part of the machinery was thereby deranged. He said he consid ered that the Texas was in greater danger when the Brooklyn crossed her bow than at any other time during the battle. NAVY CHARTS ARE

On cross-examination, Commander Hell-ner admitted having taken part in the preparation of the official Navy Department owing the positions at different times of the ships which participated in the hattle. He said that, according to this chart, the two ships never were nearer than yards of each other. But he contended chart was inaccurate, and he said he der Bates admitted that the of-

ficial steam log of the Texas contained no record of the signal to reverse the engines. nder Schroeder testified concern ing the coal supply of the Massachusetts, which he said, would have been sufficient for a blockade of from sixteen to twent

The day closed with another animated controversy between counsel as to the policy of bringing Admiral Sampson's name into the trial.

LOGBOOKS OF THE SANTIAGO FIGHTERS.

VERY INACCURATE.

The hands of the old-fashioned hall clock standing back of the seats occupied by the court pointed directly to the hour of 11 o'clock when Admiral Dewey, with a sharp rap of his gavel, called the court to order. There was at that time a somewhat larger strendance on the part of the general pub-lic then there had heresfore been at the beginning of the sittings, but there were

lewer distinguished personages occupying the reserved scuts.

Captain Lemly presented the deck logocohs of the Brooklyn Texas, Iowa, Castine,
Marklehead, Massachusetts, Minneapolis,
New Orleans, Oregon, St. Paul, Scorpion,
Fals, Vixen, Eagle, Dupont, Hawk and
Marklehead, Massachusetts

How about the New York?" asked Judge

cely, "I, too, want to hasten the proceed-es as much as possible." Proceeding, Captain Lemly said he had Proceeding. Captain Lemly said he had suggested such logs as he considered essential and that he would have printed the points considered pertinent. He then indicated the time that he desired covered by the matter to be printed, but Admiral Schley's counsel objected and saked that the entire logs from the time that the fleet left Key West until after the hattle off Santlago be made available.

ish ship Cristobal Colon presented. "Very well, if we can find a Spanish scholar to go through it and select the facts wanted," said Captain Lemly.

"Admiral Schley is a good Spanish scholar, and he can make such selections as we may desire," responded Mr. Rayner. desire," responded Mr. Rayner, SCHLEY'S STATEMENT ABOUT ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S PLANS,

Commander Schroeder was recalled and sked if he desired to make any corrections in the official record of his testimony of Saturday. 'There is one omission from Ad-miral Schley's remarks on the Massachu-setts on the day of the bombardment of the Colon which I overheard which I should like to supply," he said. "It is this. He said when he came aboard that Admiral Sampson would be there on the following day. He made that statement in cor

Commander Schroeder was then asked concerning the coal supply of the Mar etts and when he replied that he had no information on that point he was asked to read the log to secure this information.

Counsel for Admiral Schley objected, but Assistant Judge Advocate Hanna insisted, saying that Admiral Schley's counsel were merely creating delay by their objections. "I propose to develop the facts in this case and technical objections will not avail to

prevent," he said.

The purpose of this inquiry was to develo have remained on blockade for more than



COMMANDER SEATON SCHROEDER.
Governor of the Island of Guam, who was
executive officer of the Massachusetts in
the Santiago fight He has been an important witness in the Schley Court of In-

twelve days, and then the vessel would be without coal and powerless to proceed to

coal.

The objection to the question was not pressed, and upon reading from the log Commander Schroeder said it showed that the Massachusetts had over 800 tons of coal aboard when it arrived at Santingo.

Mr. Hanna: "Assuming that the Massachusetts, on blockade duty, would use thirty to forty tons of coal per day, how long could the Massachusetts have remained on blockade before Santiago with that supply of coal?"

of coal?"

"That would depend entirely upon the nature of the blockade and upon whether we would have to go some distance to replenish the coal supply. By keeping under way at night, as we did the ist of June, of course, we used a little more coal than we would have by keeping stationary blockade, as was done afterwards. I do not remember the coal consumption per day. My recollection is that during the stationary blockade ade the noon signal was to go to the twender. ade the noon signal was to go to the twenty-five or thirty tons a day."

ty-five or thirty tons a day."

"Assuming it, then, to be thirty to forty tons, how long could the Massachusetts have remained on blockade?"

"At forty tons a day, of course, she would remain about twenty days, if there was a coal supply at hand so we would not have to go off and get some, and there was coal there at the time on the Merrimac."

"Steaming at ten knots, about how much

TEMPORARY DELAY IN CONDEMNATION SUITS

Papers Not Printed in Time for Intended Legal Action Toward Ex tending the World's Fair Site-Four Hundred Acres to Be Added on West Side of Forest Park-The Offer of Property Owners Is Not Accepted.

THOMAS K. SKINKER SAYS HE DOES NOT WISH TO HINDER FAIR.

Condemnation proceedings to secure additional property for the World's Fair site, which were to have been commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday, suffered a delay on account of the failure of the printers to have the legal papers ready on time.

General Counsel James L. Blair says that he hopes the documents will be in his office within the next day or two, and that no time will be lost in filing them. As before stated in The Republic, on authority of World's Fair officials, the territory to be taken in by the proceedings includes about 400 acres, and lies directly west of the Skinker road and Forest Park. The property extends from the Washing-

on University land on the north to the Clayton road on the south, and is owned by seven estates and individuals. On the west he tract is bounded by Pennsylvania avenue, a thoroughfare which was condemned several years ago by St. Louis County, but From north to south the property is

owned as follows: Mrs. Tesson, 50 acres; Thomas K. Skinker, 75 acres; Mrs. Buchan- statement." an. Mrs. Maffitt and Miss Skinker (sisters of T. K. Skinker), 80 acres; the DeMun Estate, 100 acres; the Julia Massitt estate, 100

Mr. Skinker said yesterday that about three months ago he, with P. C. Maffit and Julius Walsh, representing a majority of the owners, met a committee of three, rep resenting the Exposition Company, for the purpose of coming to some agreement about the tract. Mr. Skinker drew up an agreement stipulating that he would tender to the Fair the use of his property free of charge, provided all improvements, such as grading, sewers, avenues, etc., made upon it by the company female permanent aft er the Exposition is over.

"This document I filed with the World's left open to acceptance until ten days ago. I received no answer, either accepting or has passed between me and the World's have not made me any offer, and so far as I know have not negotiated further with not authorized or able to make a positive

Mr. Skinker said that It is not his object to block or hinder the World's Fair and that he believes none of the other owners of the

CRONIN SAYS HE WILL NOT RESIGN.

Speaker of House of Delegates Declares He Never Gave the Subject a Thought.

"I have no intention of resigning the speakership of the House of Delegates," said James H. Cronin last night. Regarding the report that he contempla ted retiring from the speakership owing to

poor health and an affection of the eyes,

e said: "I never told anybody so, and I know nothing about such reports."

"Has there been a caucus since your re turn home, Mr. Cronin, on the speakership question?" was asked.

"I have not seen the members at all since my return. Mr. Sweeney is the only one

"Will you attend the House of Delegates meeting to-night?" "Certainly I will."

"And preside?" "Of course, I will preside."

"Then you have not, according to report seriously considered resigning the speakership?"

"I have not. I haven't allowed the matter to bother me at all. I'm looking after my health just now. I haven't read the papers for two weeks and don't know what

COCKRELL VISITS ROOSEVELT

Missouri Senator Warmly Wel comed by the President. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Washington, Sept. 23. - President Roose velt received calls to-day from practically all the Senators and Representatives who are in the city. Nearly all of them limited their visit to paying their respects to the new Chief Executive, and there was little opportunity for discussion of business. Among the callers was Senator Cockrel

of Missouri, who was greeted very cordial ly by President Roosevelt. They have been on very good terms since Mr. Roosevell dent expressed plasure at the visit of the

LEADING TOPICS RAMIRA TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 5:49 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 5:55

WEATHER INDICATIONS. in mortion portion. Wednesday, cool-

For Illinois-Fair Tuesday, cooler in northern portion. Wednesday, fair and cooler; fresh southerly winds, shifting to northerly.

1. Trial of Assassin Czolgosz Begun. Schley Inquiry.

2. Street Reconstruction in St. Louis. \$. Exposition Continues to Interest the Great Mercantile House to Be Built.

Settled Claims by Compromise.

Tariff Revision to Be Important Issue. . Merchants Visit Des Moines. Delegate Gazzolo Says He Is Not in th Combine.

City News in Brief. 6. Entries and Selections at the Tracks.

7. Baseball Games.

8. Editorial. Society Notes and Personal Mention. 9. Thought Attempt at Suicide a Joke.

Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths. New Corporations. 11. Republic "Want" and Real Estate Ad-

10. Republic "Want" Advertisements.

12. Grain and Produce Markets.

Sales of Live Stock

Will Lay Caple Under the Pacific-To Enjoin Transfer Company Strikers.

BRITISH SKIPPERS · INSPECT COLUMBIA

Yachts Will Be Measured To-Day for Time Allow-

REPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, Sept. 23.-Captains Sycamor and Wringe of the Shamrock visited Cap-tain Charles Barr of the Columbia on Sunlook at the old champion at the same time Sycamore was so much interested in the appearance of the American yacht that he viewed her at every conceivable point, and smooth sides, until a surprised expression upon the face of one of the Columbia's officers caused him to desist. Captain Sycanore was evidently much impressed with the appearance of the American vessel, but excellent idea of her racing qualities from

having been the associate of Skipper Ho-garth on the Shamron I. The Columbia boys went to work with a will, finishing the polishing of her underbody, and by early afternoon you could

see your face in any of her plates. When the sun struck the port bow of the yacht the white-coated sallors at work on her bronze there were as clearly and distinctly reflected as they would have been in a mirror.

So far as can be ascertained the Colum bia is ready for the races. While at Glenlove one short spin only was taken, because of the rainy weather, and no changes were made in spars or sails. She will be lowered from the dock between 11 and 12 o'clock to-morrow morning and half an hour later will be towed to the Erie Basin. The Shamrock, meanwhile, will have been floated in her dock, and the Columbia will be warped into the same place, when the gates of the dock will be closed, and as near 2 o'clock as practicable John Hyslop will commence the work of measuring the

The underbody of the Shamrock is in superh condition. The metal has taken on an exquisite polish, and if a smooth surface below the water line amounts to anything the challenging vacht's chances of winning the cup will be materially improved.

Lipton Talks Confidently. Captain Sycamore was about the yacht much of the time, and several of the Amercan skippers, with whom he Secame acquainted when here on the Valkyrie III in 5 called upon him. One of them laughingly remarked: "Well, Captain, if you don't win this time I shall be eating snowballs all winter," to which Sycamore replied, "It we don't win we shan't have even snowballs

Sir Thomas still limps a triffe from the effects of his accident. He said: "We are perfectly satisfied. The Sham

rock is in the best condition possible, and believe the Columbia is the same; therefore, the American public will have a chance of seeing what I consider the best ace for the cup that has ever been sailed The Shamrock is tuned up to the utmost

Many members of the New York Yacht Club called at the yard during the day, and Commodore Dickey, the manager, so far as consistent with his other duties, gave them attention. The universal opinion was that the Shamrock is a handsome, and, no doubt speedy craft; but, then, they had no misgivings about the cup being handed over to the Royal Ulster people.

The truth is the latter, and even the Shamrock felks, are simply hopeful of winning. They are not at all confident, but believe that under certain conditions of weather they will make it interesting for the defending side of the controversy.

It is also whispered but not easily con firmed that most of the Columbia lads think so well of their boat they have made all kinds of wagers that she will win. Most of these are that the old champion will beat the Irish craft in one, two, three order. the more conservative have placed their money on the general result. It is certain that a more contented or betterwas never seen on a cup-defending

BRITISH WILL RETALIATE.

Manufacturers Object to Plans of American Tobacco Trust.

Birmingham, England, Sept. 23.—It is an-nounced that British manufacturers have resolved to "form a commission to defend their interests and the interests of British erce, in view of the entrance into the ry of the American Tobacco Com-

For this end a retaliatory measure will

CZOLGOSZ JURY QUICKLY SELECTED; COURT IGNORES PLEA OF GUILTY.

Assassin Remained Taciturn and Apparently Indifferent to His Fate During the Proceedings-Attorneys for Defense Said "Not Guilty" and the Trial Was Formally Begun-Physicians Who Attended the Late President Testify Concerning the Character of His Wounds-Prisoner Seemed Unconcerned.

SPEEDY DISPOSITION OF THE ANARCHIST VERY PROBABLE.

JURY MAY REACH VERDICT OF GUILTY TO-DAY— NO GROUNDS FOR ARGUMENT OF INSANITY. •

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 23.-It is stated to-night on authority that there will be no defense made in the Czolgosz case other than that implied in the examination of the people's witnesses. The alienists who were called in have found the assassin sane, and this destroys the only defense tenable for the attorneys assigned to defend the prisoner. Judge Titus, counsel for Czolgosz, c has stated without reservation that insanity was the only defense available, as the fact of the murder could not be disputed. Doctor MacDonald, who was · called in to examine the assassin on Saturday, reported the fellow sound menrejecting the offer, so about ten days ago

• tally, and his further investigations made Saturday only confirmed his first im
• tally, and his further investigations made Saturday only confirmed his first im
• pressions. Doctor Allan McLane Hamilton conducted an investigation, with the same results. These observations were strengthened by the deportment of Czolo gosz in court to-day, and it now appears folly to attempt to establish his insanity. It is, therefore, expected that the defense will rest its case at the conclu-• sion of the people's case, which will be concluded to-morrow and a verdict of •

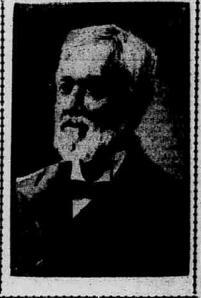
> Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 23.-Leon F. Czolgosz | have heard the evidence, you will have no was placed on trial this morning, charged with the murder of President William Mc-Kinley. He entered a plea of "gulity," which was subsequently changed to "not guilty" by direction of the Court.

All the events of the day indicated that the trial will be short. Court convened at 10 o'clock, and within two hourse eight jurors had been secured. Technicalities were not raised by the examining counsel, but it was significant that every man who sale he had not formed an opinion on the case was excused by the District Attorney. Those who acknowledged that they had formed an opinion or stated that they were prejudiced, but admitted that their opinion could be changed by evidence, were ac-

cepted by each Mde. Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest and most experienced of the Supreme Court Judges, was on the beach. Immediately after the opening of the court, and after the prisoner had pleaded, Justice L. L. Lewis, senior counsel for the defendant, announced that, together with his colleagues, former Justice Robert C. Titus and Mr. Carleton E. Ladd, he was ready to

ASSASSIN'S ATTORNEYS EXPLAIN THEIR POSITION.

"I thought it best," he said, "for my colleagues and myself that I should say some thing regarding our presence here as attor name was suggested I was out of the city and knew nothing of what was transpiring here with reference to the selection of coun sel for the defendant. When the circum stances of my selection were told to me was extremely reluctant to accept. But



JUDGE LORAN L. LEWIS. Named by the Court to defend Assassing Czolgosz.

the duty had been imposed, and I considered it my duty, in all the circumstances,

"I ask that no evidence be presented here -that the Court will not permit the ac ceptance of any evidence-unless it would

be accepted at the trial of the most meager criminal in the land." "I am familiar with these circumstances." said Justice White in reply, "and I wish to say I will give you every assurance that the prisoner will have a fair and impartial trial, and that during the progress of the trial he will receive such treatment as

the law demands in any criminal case." The work of securing the jurors was ther undertaken, with a celerity that was amaz panel had been sworn, the jurors had listened to a description of the Temple of Music, where the crime occurred, had seen photographs of the interior of that struc ture and had been told by three surgeons what caused the death of the President and the effect of the assassin's shot upon the various organs of the body. They had also earned why the fatal bullet had not been located.

CZOLGOSZ'S CRIME WAS LONG PREMEDITATED.

The presentation of the Government's case began shortly before 3 o'clock, when As-Istant District Attorney Haller began, with much deliberation, to address the jury. He spoke very briefly.

"We shall show," said he, "that for some days prior to the shooting this defendant had premeditated the shooting of the President. He knew that on the 6th of Septem ber the President would receive the popu lace in the Temple of Music; that on that day he went to the exposition, got into line with the people and approached the President; that he had a weapon concealed in his hand, and as the President extended his hand in kindly greeting he fired the fatal shot.

"He fired two shots, in fact. One of the took effect in the abdomen and caused the mortal wound which resulted in the Presi dent's death. That, in brief, is the story we shall show you. Witnesses will tell you this story, and I am sure that, when you

difficulty in reaching a verdict of murder in the first degree."

> engineer of the Pan-American Exposition, described the ground-floor plan of the Temple of Music and was followed by Perry A liss, a photographer, who presented views of the interior of the building.
> TESTIMONY OFFERED BY

The first witness, Samuel J. Fields, chief

THE ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the testimony of three physicians, two of whom had attended the President during his last days, while the other performed the autopsy. The latter, Doctor Harvey R. Gaylord, was the first of the trio to be called. He described the location of the wounds in the stomach and the direction of the bullet. The cause of death was attributed to the gunshot wound, but, fundamentally, he said, it was due to the changes back of the stomach, in the pancreas, caused by the "breaking down" of the material of the pancreas as a result of the passage of the bullet. Doctor Herman Mynter followed, and his

testimony was of importance, inasmuch as it brought out the fact that the reason why the fatal bullet had not been located at the autopsy was because of the unwillingness of the President's relatives to have the body Doctor Mynter and Doctor Mann, who lotlowed him, both testified that the primal cause of death was the gunshot wound in the stomach. One effect of this wound was they said, to cause the gangsene to form in the pancreas, and the spot of poisoned

tissue was as large as a silver dollar. The prisoner, Czolgosz, during the morn ing, evinced no interest whatever in the proceedings, but as the testimony was introduced he paid more attention at what was said, and looked at the various wit-

TRIAL PROMISES TO BE SPEEDILY CONCLUDED.

duration of the trial, it believed, can be placed at two full days. When District Attorney Penney was asked by Justice White at noon as to the time he would take in the presentation of his case, he declared that he would conclude by Tuesday noon. Judge Titus, for the de fense, was noncommittal, however, and

"That depends upon the turn things take." It is not probable that any defense will be put in, owing to the character of the prisoner and his refusal to help his attorneys in any way to procure evidence which they could use in his favor. The idea of an attempt to enter the question of his sanity the two alienists who have recently examined him, and there is ground for the belief sion of but one day more.

CROWDS EAGER TO ATTEND THE TRIAL.

The trial began at 10 o'clock, but long before that hour the streets in the vicinity of the City Hall were the objective of man; turious persons. They were willing to take chances on being admitted to the courtroom, even though they knew that there

were but 150 seats available. The various entrances to the great building, with the exception of that on Franklin street, were closed and guarded, Police nen were everywhere, and rigid discipline was the order of the day. Square of one-coated men were stationed on every landing and in a double line far outside the place of entrance to keep back the crowds, while in a station not far away reserves were ready to re-enforce the detail on duty should the feelings of the people become aroused to the extent of rioting. Mounted officers paced slowly around every side of the structure, and no one was allowed to stand on the sidewalk for a moment, so that

stand on the sidewalk for a moment, so that at no time was the crowd large.

No one outside the building saw the prisoner as he was taken from his cell to the courtroom. His guardians made use of the "tunnel of sobs" under the street from the jall to the City Hall, and Czolgosz was brought into the courtroom only a few moments before the hour set for the opening of his trial. No person was admitted to the building without a pass, signed by the Chief of Police, and it was necessary to show this to every policeman on every landing and in to every policeman on every landing and in

ONE OF THE JURORS WAS BUILDING A SAWMILL.

At 10 o'clock the formal opening of the court was announced. Justice Truman C. White entered through the center aisle and took his seat upon the bench. The first the case of Czolgosz. It consisted merely of calling the roll of grand jurors for the ming session, and they were then excused until October 7.

Clerk of Courts Fisher, after a prelim nary "Hear ye, hear ye," by the crier, proceeded with the calling of the juror ase. Judge White allowed the grand jurors who had previously been called to leave the room if they desired, but only two did so, the others preferring to stay and witness the trial.

Of the thirty-six trial jurors called only one asked to be excused. He had a sawmill in process of erection, which, he said, must be finished at once on account of low water, and he was excused. Justice White then requested the other Justices of Parts One and Two, then in session, not to discharge their inverse but a ballet to the



JUDGE ROBERT C. TITUS. Selected by Court as associate counsel for

ficer on each side, while in front and b him walked other uniformed policemes.

The prisoner was attired in a new suit of dark gray, a white shirt and collar and a light blue bow tie. His face was cleanly shaven and his hair combed. He sat down behind his counsel with two officers in

behind his counsel with two officers in plain clothing immediately in his rear. District Attorney Penney proceeded at once with the reading of the indictment. He spoke to Czolgosz in a low volce in fact, so low that when the prisoner was asked to plead he seemed not to understand what had been said.

Justice White asked him: "What have you to say?"

you to say?" the prisoner's lips moved as if to make reply, but before he could do so his juilor counsel, Mr. Lewis, arose to speak, not having seen the prisoner's motion.

Justice White, however, insisted that Czolgosz should speak, and the prisoner said: "I dion't hear what he said."

ASSASSIN OFFERS PLEA OF GUILTY. District Attorney Penney then read the indictment again in a louder voice, and to the demand for a reply the prisoner, who the demand for a reply the prisoner, who was standing at the time, said, in a low voice, "Guilty," This plea was, however, not permitted le, stand, under the law, ind a plea of "Not "lifty" was at once ordered by the Court.

by the Court.

Mr. Titus, counsel for the defense, are arose and stated to the Court the decision already known as to his connection with the case. He explained that the position of himself and his associates, Judge Levis and Mr. Ladd, was a peculiar one and consisted mainly in making sure that all he forms of law and justice were observed in the prosecution.

prisoner could have no better cour that, whatever the outcome, it would reflect only credit and honor on them. The examination and swearing in of the

ing as each was sworn.

The first juror was summoned at His name is Frederick V. Lauer, a ph Attorney and counsel for the defense. No objection was made and Lauer was ac-

repted.
Richard J. Garwood, a street railway Richard J. Garwood, a street railway foreman, was next summoned. One of the questions put to him by District Attorney Penney was: "Do you believe in the present form of government?" to which Ourwood replied: "Yes." Judge Lewis asked Garwood if he would acquit a man, fift was clearly proven that he was insanguable the time the murder was committed. Mr. Garwood replied that he would, After a few more questions from Judge Lewis, Garger more questions from Judge Lewis, Garmore questions from Judge Lewis, Gar-i was accepted.

was Joshua Winner, a farmer of North Collins. He was objected to by the defense and excused. Henry W. Wendt, a local manufacturer, when called, announced that he had for no definite opinion on the case. His opi

The third of the panel called to the bar

would be governed by the evidence alone. He was sworn in. He was sworn in. Horatio M. Winspear, a farmer of Elma, you believe in capital punishment?"

"Do you believe in capital punishment?"
was ascked by the District Attorney. After some hesitation the talesman replied:
"Well, yes."
The questions asked by Mr. Lewis, for the defense, of nearly all of the jurors were particularly as to whether or not they were present in the Temple of Music at the time of the crime. Winspear and he was not there, but while the defended. he was not there, but while the def

was not opposed to his acceptance of panel he was challenged by the peop George Kuhn, a banker of Buffalo. for twenty-five years, was next called. His opinion of the guilt of the prisoner, he said, was so firmly established that no evidence could change it, and he was excused.

John D. Elliott, a farmer of Grand Is was opposed to capital punishment and challenged by the people. He was exceld. Silas Carmer, another farmer, living at Clarence, had already made up his mission to the guilt of the defendant. He could give him a fair trial, however, on the eviden

than an hour after the court opened.

Herman B. Tauber, a railroad clerk, next called, but as he had expressed. Herman B. Tauber, a railroad clerk, was next called, but as he had expressed as opinion of the case he also was excuse by the Court.

Dennis T. O'Reilly, a life insurance for thirty years in Buffalo, had forme as opinion in the case, but had not expect it to any one. His opinion could be chapted by the evidence. He was excused by the

by the evidence. He was excused TO THE PROSPECTIVE JURGES. During the examination of jurors the oner sat erect in his chair and straight ahead at the back of his counsel. Beyond the rapid blinking

yes he appeared unconcerned. He may not fort at communication with his communication nor they with him.

frederick Langbine, a railroad section foreman, said he was a believer in capital punishment. He had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. He was excused by the prosecution, however.

George Ruehl, a barber of this city; and talled, was a believer in capital or the second of the city.

Wallace A. Butler, a farmer of Sardhad formed a definite opinion as to guilt of the prisoner, and said the cvidence of the prisoner, and said the cvidence of the prisoner.

YACHT RACE BULLETINS Will Be Posted Regularly on Racing REPUBLIC BUILDING